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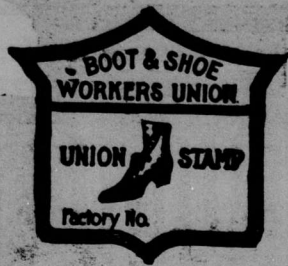


LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 14, 1916.

PLUNDERERS AT WORK.
REGARDING HEARSAY EVIDENCE.
THE INVIDIOUS BOND.
CONSIDER GREAT PUBLIC QUESTIONS.
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS DAY.

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Plunderers at Work

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That the interests which profit by war are shameless and brazen in their efforts to plunge this country into the European struggle, or any other struggle, is daily made more apparent to those who care to follow their ways.

This week we received for publication a lengthy diatribe condemning the United States Government for not becoming involved in the Mexican muddle and the European war, written by one Henry B. Joy, who says:

"American self-respect is being bartered through the means of high-sounding words for the flesh pots of a temporary soft and delightful peace and prosperity which we all so much love when it can be ours righteously.

"The pen is indeed mightier than the sword, except only when we use our pen and the other fellow uses his sword.

"I have always, until the historical record of the past few years, especially the last eighteen months, been proud of being an American. I had felt that there was no serious blot upon our record as a nation. I had felt that I could travel the world around and be respected as an American by reason of what our generation and those gone before had written into the records of the United States of America, sometimes even with the good red blood of real men.

"Today, however, on what can be based a feeling of pride in being an American, in view of recent history?

"The tragedy of Mexico, incontrovertibly illuminated from the records of George Harvey in the 'North American Review,' is a pitiful picture of American dishonor.

"Yet it is a mere sideshow to the greater dishonor heaped upon us by the records of the European war.

"Do we really want to be a discredited and dishonored nation? Do our people really understand what is being done to them as a whole? Do they know, I ask, that the honor of Americans is being sold for dishonorable quietude?"

Even the name of the immortal Lincoln is not sacred to the scramblers for pelf:

"If ever on earth was a man of peace, it was Lincoln. Yet not for a moment did he hesitate to meet a policy of 'blood and iron' like for like. We revere his sainted memory and we also revere the memory of the men who fought against him. We hold in dishonor and disrespect the pacifists of that day, as we do and will those of today.

"And now comes the sinking of the Persia. This incident is, however, of no moment. Our disgrace came with the murder of Belgium. We also had signed the Hague Conventions. Our disgrace attaches to the Lusitania, and our methods of

asserting Americanism. Our disgrace thereafter comes from Washington, D. C."

The article came in a Packard Motor Car Company envelope. This company manufactures automobile trucks, and, of course, would reap enormous profits through furnishing trucks to the government for war purposes. Could anything be more brazen and soulless than this sort of conduct?

This same article is sent to publications all over the United States bearing this notice: "Release for publication Sunday, January 9, 1916."

The slaughter of human beings is nothing to greed-crazed corporations so long as profits pour into their coffers. The article referred to has been given space in a number of publications and is calculated to arouse the American people to a war fever, and for what purpose? Purely for the profit of the greed-mongers.

There are those who refuse to believe men are so greedy, but the evidence here cited is conclusive.

"PREPAREDNESS."

A TALE OF THE TICKER.

A fort is taken, the papers say,

Five thousand dead in the murderous deal.

A victory? No, just another grim day.

But—up to five hundred goes Bethlehem Steel.

A whisper, a rumor, one knows not where—

A sigh, a prayer from a torn heart rent—

A murmur of peace on the death-laden air—

But—Bethlehem Steel drops thirty per cent.

"We'll fight to the death," the diplomats cry.

"We'll fight to the death," sigh the weary men.

As the battle roars to the shuddering sky—

And—Bethlehem Steel has a rise of ten.

What matters the loss of a million men?

What matters the waste of blossoming lands?

The children's cry or the women's pain?

If Bethlehem Steel at six hundred stands,

And so WE must join in the slaughter-mill,

WE must arm ourselves for a senseless hate,

WE must waste our youths in the murder drill—

That Bethlehem Steel may hold its state.

REGARDING HEARSAY EVIDENCE.

It is the basic and logical principle regarding the admission of evidence in courts of law that the best and most direct evidence is to be admitted in preference to secondary and less reliable evidence. The rule against the admission of hearsay evidence is based upon that principle and upon the additional consideration that it is not made under oath and does not give opportunity for the opposite party to cross-examine the witness. Nevertheless, even courts of the strictest character admit hearsay evidence in certain cases by reason of the impossibility to produce direct evidence and the evident social injustice if reasonable exceptions to the rule were never permitted. With the evident intention of liberalizing all rules of evidence, which in ordinary courts are very strict and follow scrupulously the course laid down from precedent to precedent, the California Legislature, by means of general language and without pursuing the dangerous course of attempting to make an enumeration of such rules, provided in the Workmen's Compensation Act that the hearings before the Accident Commission should be governed by liberal rules of procedure and that neither it nor any member of the Commission nor any referee appointed by it "shall be bound by the technical rules of evidence." It is further provided that no informality "in the matter of taking the testimony shall invalidate" any award of the Commission.

How little regard the California Supreme Court has for these just and explicit provisions, may be found by reading its decision in the recent case of Englebreton vs. Industrial Accident Commission, 151 Pacific Reporter, page 421, in which the court, by unanimous vote, holds that under our statute it is not competent to show by hearsay evidence the liability of an employer for any accident arising out of and in the course of employment. It is natural that labor men and their representatives feel the injustice of such ruling, but to show that even staid and conservative legal authorities also feel constrained to severely criticize our Supreme Court, we take occasion to quote the following from 81 Central Law Journal, page 289, contained in an article entitled "Admissibility of Hearsay Evidence in Workmen's Compensation Cases":

"In this case there was evidence of physicians treating the employee before his death, and who performed an autopsy after his death, of the possibility of a hemorrhage caused by muscular strain, and there was other evidence in the way of declarations by the deceased employee after he was taken sick. These declarations were that he was called to help swing a wagon round, and in doing so he felt a strain in his back and immediately became sick therefrom. The court said: 'The question presented is whether or not the commission has power to make an award where the only evidence of accidental injury consists of hearsay testimony.' It was held it had not, and the order was that the award be annulled. The court in its reasoning said: 'We cannot agree to the proposition that the rule against the admission of hearsay evidence as proof of a fact is a mere technical rule of evidence. No authority or decision of any court purporting to decide such a proposition is cited in behalf of the Commission.' A case is referred to where an award was sustained, but it was said it did not rest alone on hearsay evidence, the case cited saying: 'The rule against hearsay evidence is more than a mere artificial technicality of the law. It is founded on the experience, common knowledge and conduct of mankind.' The instant case also says: 'In view of the sound reasons for the hearsay rule, we cannot but conclude that it is not to be considered as one of the technical rules of evidence.'

"In 81 Central L. J., 254, we remarked that 'the

Workmen's Compensation Act of all statutes deserves the most liberal treatment by courts. One of the prime purposes of its enactment was to produce an administration or working system free from technical obstructions, so that delays and litigation should be avoided.' And in this case we find, as it seems to us, that there is applied to the California statute a construction which nullifies an important provision looking to the statute as seeking to establish an administrative system. So far as common knowledge is appealed to, to demonstrate that the hearsay rule is not 'a mere artificial technicality of the law' (mark this is not the language of the statute, but the language upon which the court reasons out its decision) is concerned, it seems to us that the many important exceptions to its application show that it is nothing more than a technical rule."

After enumerating a number of these exceptions, the article proceeds:

"The rulings in which all of such exceptions were recognized were in courts governed by technical rules of evidence, and they were recognized notwithstanding that by some of the exceptions, at least, liability or culpability against an adversary might be established. Are there no more exceptions admissible before a commission 'bound by no technical rules of evidence'?

"It seems to us that the Legislature in passing such an act did not mean to take notice of a refinement such as the California Supreme Court invokes. It cannot be disputed that the Legislature could in terms have prescribed that hearsay evidence could show accident, for jurisprudence has long recognized that such evidence, within the exceptions above named, could do this. And further it appears in the case before the Commission that the decedent made a statement regarding matters that no other could tell about. If one becomes 'sick' or feels 'a strain' and shortly dies, it would appear that proof by autopsy that he had a rupture, possibly induced by strain, ought to be pretty fair foundation before a tribunal bound by no technical rules of evidence, for the admission of hearsay evidence tending to show how the rupture was brought on.

"Sometimes we think that there is in courts a disposition to restrict the establishment and practical working of administrative boards, notwithstanding that they may be opposed to a system where technical rules reign triumphant. In this case it might well be thought that the accident was established by the most credible of testimony. There was so very much in appeals to surrounding circumstances which either would show the general falsity of the declarations or could be proven in their support.

"We believe since, in an enlightened country like France, hearsay evidence generally is admissible, the appeal to experience as placing its exclusion outside of mere technicality, might not be so readily acknowledged."

The great injustice of such decisions as the above is that they tie the hands of the Industrial Accident Commission in future cases before them. A workable system of presumptions which dispenses with introduction of certain evidence will go a long way to overcome the tendency of our courts to nullify the benefits of our compensation law. As conditions now are, the act works innumerable results of injustice, and our Supreme Court is justly responsible in many respects for the bad working of our system. Hence, besides seeking to secure reasonable amendments of the law from the Legislature, careful watching and, if necessary, strong action of public opinion will be resorted to to overcome the judicial tendencies whereof we complain.

Like in all movements, before physical and concrete overthrow of tyrannies are effected, there must first arise pronounced and vigorous intellectual revolt. As a sign of better compre-

hension of the real shortcomings of our judiciary, we take occasion to commend the "Central Law Journal" for its courageous and able discourse of the principles involved in above case.

All succeed who deserve, though not perhaps as they hoped. An honorable defeat is better than a mean victory, and no one is really the worse for being beaten, unless he loses heart. Though we may not be able to attain, that is no reason why we should not aspire.—Lord Avebury.

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THE INVIDIOUS BOND: A VAMPIRE.

By H. F. Powell, Australian Labor Organizer.

There lives a man, of every man the shame,
Detested ev'n by those who bear his name;
Whose small, black soul and microscopic mind
By merely being darken all mankind.

Where shall this man—this blot on earth be
found?

It is not far for you to look around.
See here—right here—he's at your very door,
In "real estate" to sink you more and more.

He started at the game by selling books
To honest folk deceived by outward looks;
Who gave their signatures in full to pay
Five dollars cash upon delivery day.

The books arrived, as also did the man,
His small, black soul could only see its plan.
A fraud they proved; but law was on his side—
The people paid the price of right denied.

A Daniel Quilp indifference to their grief
Betrayed him as the shrewdly callous thief;
And thirty thousand dollars thus he made;
Six thousand trusting clients thus he flayed.

The way to fortune paved, but not to fame—
For even friends forbore to speak his name—
Each California town and country place
Henceforth refused to tolerate his face.

Like Vice, he moved among the city crowd,
And thought in "real estate" he'd be allowed
To deal—but no! a barrier high and strong;
A proxy proved his only hope ere long.

He lonely sought the influential rich;
They only thought he had some scheme to hatch;
On Eagles, Owls and Masons then he called
For membership—unanimously blackballed!

At last he found a haven—none too soon—
Where he could play the role of rich buffoon,
In the Olympic Club; a book the fee
Each month and twenty books to join, you see.

We talk in terms most easily understood—
Five dollars and a hundred, if you would—
And there his dreary, vacant time beguiled
With solitaire and baths—from men exiled.

He joined their trips to mountain, beach and lake;
But somehow there would always come a break
In social intercourse, howe'er pursued,
As though to them his soul lay bare and nude.

A man may be as hard as brass or stone,
Yet no one loves to court himself alone;
And even Satan with his angels dwells,
So cordial company desire compels.

He drifted through the streets on Christmas Eve;
He saw eight theatres their plots unweave,
He looked on dancing girls and felt no charm,
Then raced to see what caused the fire alarm;

Down at the fire a cheery, youthful voice,
Accosting, bade him straightway much rejoice
At Christmastide and through the "Glad New
Year!"

He knew the youth—an open soul—Frank Weir.

His subtle mind flashed sparks. He grasped the
hand

Outstretched, and talked most volubly of land
And buildings which he had for sale, he said,
Then begged to clinch a bargain on the head;

He'd give a third commission on each deal,
The widest range with cash, checks, automobile,
To one whom he could safely delegate
To substitute himself in "real estate."

Frank Weir was, like young Shakespeare, too
confined"

And "cribbed" and "cabined," hence his eager
mind;

As drowning men will clutch a straw—reached
out

And drew a ruthless bond his throat about.

The business boomed. Two years flew quickly by.
The small, black soul, through Frank, had risen
high

On Fortune's pinnacle. He'd piled up wealth
Enough to give a million weaklings health.

When to his hearth and home there came a neice,
Bright, eighteen, tall and straight, a comely piece,
And Weir had filled the void which men had
made

No more did imps his days and nights invade.

His interest in these two forever grew—
The youth so candid, clever, clean and true,
A choice companion, simple, charming, sweet,
Whose wealth of thought and cheer made time
complete;

The maiden like a daughter—tender, rare,
She seemed as kind and good as she was fair;
Around him spread her fragrant, sweet perfume
Until it seemed his blackness to consume.

But does the deadly asp forbear to sting?
And can a tortoise mount upon the wing?
And will the hungry tiger fail to bite?—
So in him dwelt malignant, dull delight.

He'd sell on "small deposit, easy terms,"
And steal "good prospects" from the other firms;
He'd tell the buyer not to heed his fears—
"A rich investor does not mind arrears!"

"Foreclosure!" No such thing! Forget it! How
Ridiculous!" was what he told them now;
But months or years thereafter, when they failed
One payment, and their lack of means bewailed,

Their home was lost, and they had no recourse;
And many families suffered from this source.
By crooked work he gathered money in,
And for his pains they hated him like sin.

An ancient, wrecked apartment house he'd take,
Repair and fill 't with tenants, purely fake;
He'd pay them rent to move in, stay a while
And give the place an air of paying style,

Then advertise and run his victim down
With arts concealed beneath protesting frown;
Approached for rent, the tenants out would go
Declaring they had never bargained so.

Thus was the owner new soon undeceived,
His wife and children of their home bereaved;
The first installment found him unprepared,
His big deposit and his house ensnared.

From certain flats deriving steady rent,
He'd urge the dwellers to the full extent,
If sickness came, employment ceased, or ill
Of any sort befell, to "pay the bill!"

'Twas "money, money, money!" still the call,
As though it wrung his soul, so black and small;
In dire distress, with not a bite to eat,
Relentlessly he threw them on the street.

Discomfort, inconvenience and pain
He'd force on others for his personal gain;
He'd give a week to save a trifling sum,
And lose five fingers that five cents might come.

Frank Weir did oft repent his bargain, rash,
But his employer held on to his cash,

Advancing only checks for such amounts
As urgency required to square accounts.

Twice had he tried to break the galling bond;
Always the nausea swelled his soul beyond;
Endurance passed, at length he grimly broke,
And lost both bond and cash at that one stroke.

When coaxing, sophistry and vows profuse,
To bridge the yawning gulf, appeared no use,
A fiendish joy possessed the squalid breast
To think of Weir's nice egg within his nest.

"The boy," he told himself, "is but a fool
To time and conduct gauge by any rule,
Except what measure dominance and power;
But I shall ne'er neglect the shining hour."

A great and noble goal inspired that "boy"
To strive in singleness without alloy,
That plenty, progress, happiness and love
Might early raise mankind the brutes above.

With problems hard he grappled, sore distraught;
Against all obstacles he strained and fought;
He thought, planned, wrote and worked with one
idea—

To reach his goal, however far or near.

His bond asunder, out upon the tide
Of unemployed he ventured far and wide,
To suffer hunger, loneliness and cold,
Because that ruthless bond did yet withhold

In vice-like grip his goodly balance due—
His hard-earned means to start in life anew.
The debt has not been paid, and black it looms,
As darkling as a vision from the tombs!

Alert and keen and open-eyed, the girl,
With all she saw, her senses in a whirl,
A secret plan of action quickly spun,
Determined that with him she'd soon be done.

She then assailed her uncle with the words:
"I'd rather work and grovel with the herds
Than live on gold with blood and plunder soiled,"
And told how from his deeds her soul recoiled.

His wily, cunning face became ablaze;
His system seemed ensteeped in murky haze;
He raged and fumed, and swore a dreadful curse
On women, men and God and universe.

* * * * *
The evil genius of the human race—
That angel outcast wandering through space,
Abandoned, desolate, despised, abhorred;
Of only crime and misery the lord;

A fiend incarnate, steeped in faultless blood,
With hate besmirched in an increasing flood,
And soul transformed in likeness to a beast
Which on its own in flesh and blood did feast;

Alone, with millions, left to whine and brood,
'Mid sparkling champagne no desire for food,
A canker ever gnawing at his soul,
The "real estate" exploiter pays the toll

Exacted by inexorable Fate
From those who love and justice violate.
Then, seeing joy depart from stolen pelf,
The small, black soul recoiled upon itself.

The pangs of solitude and barren heart
Of each set day and hour became a part;
Accursed on earth, he could not hope for heaven,
Whose carcass raven would not touch to leaven.

And still he walks in darkness cold and void,
The ties to friends, compassion, life, destroyed;
In his own treacherous toils securely jammed,
He suffers now the torments of the damned.

CONSIDER GREAT PUBLIC QUESTIONS.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the National Civic Federation will be held in Washington, D. C., January 17 and 18, 1916.

In outlining the program, Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the executive council, said:

The general topics for discussion will include: What is adequate preparedness for national defense?

Shall we consider this country safe only when, as urged by the extreme militarists, we are prepared to meet any possible combination of the largest nations, on both coasts at once, assuming that the nations at war will emerge with their fleets intact?

Or should we, as urged by the pacifists, take the chance of the nations now at war destroying one another, so that we could dispense with even our present acknowledged inefficient navy and army and rely upon "honorable intentions" as a sufficient shield against all comers?

If not the former, nor yet the latter, is there a middle program, with any possibility of acceptance by Congress, under which necessary new and larger appropriations can be regarded as an insurance that we shall not be entirely helpless whatever the situation with other nations at the end of the war?

Immigration Problem.

What are the present and prospective effects of the war upon immigration into the United States, as it relates to the wage earner, to industry, and to the body politic; and what, if any, new legislation is required to deal with the problem?

Nationalization of Industry.

A plan will be presented for the organization of a commission to make a study of the question, How far shall government in this country enter into private industry? It will provide for a review of conditions in Europe, where, as an emergency measure, the governments are now more and more taking over private industry. Has this resulted in such benefit that, despite its waste, graft and inefficiency, it will become the permanent policy, or is it tolerated at this time only as a military necessity, to be abandoned at the close of the war?

Department Reports.

Included in the program for the two days' meeting will be the annual address of President Low. Reports will be made from the Welfare Department by Louis A. Coolidge, chairman; the Workmen's Compensation Department by August Belmont, chairman; the Woman's Department by Miss Maude Wetmore, chairman; the Department on Pensions by William R. Willcox, chairman; and the Committee on Accident Prevention by Louis B. Schram, chairman. The reports will include one by the Commission on Minimum Wage, A. J. Porter, chairman, and one on American Employers' Profit Sharing Plans.

Industrial Changes.

The Industrial Economics Department, of which John Hays Hammond is chairman, will make a partial report on the social and industrial changes which have taken place during the last generation. This will include a discussion of Labor Conditions, Employers' Welfare Work and Business Ethics, each report being prepared by a special committee.

The one on Labor Conditions treats of such questions as:

How do wages, hours of labor and the physical conditions of the factory and the home compare with those of a generation or more ago? Have the work of the American Federation of Labor, the Railway Brotherhoods and the social reform organizations, and the legislation secured by them, regulating conditions in factories, mercantile establishments, mines, bakeries, tenement

houses and sweatshops, really benefited the wage-working men, women and children of this country?

Has child labor increased or diminished in recent decades? What has been the effect of state legislation upon age limits, hours worked and opportunity for education?

What is the significance to the wage earner, the employer, and society as a whole, of the widespread adoption of the principle that industry shall bear the burden of industrial accidents?

The report on Employers' Welfare Work will show:

What is being done by employers for the physical well-being of wage earners; to provide for leisure time; to assist in the education of their children or increase their own efficiency; to provide comfortable, sanitary homes at reasonable prices, and to insure them against misfortune, resulting from industrial diseases or accidents, old age or family sickness through voluntary provident funds? How do such activities compare with those of thirty years ago? and

The one on Business Ethics will include:

How do standards of business honor compare with those of a generation ago? What has been gained in the last decade through the demand of the people for publicity in the business methods of banks, insurance companies, trust companies, and other private corporations?

The Woman's Department will hold its annual meeting coincidentally. It will give a luncheon to all members of the National Civic Federation on Monday, January 17th.

TACTICS OF POWER MONOPOLIES.

In newspaper editorials we frequently read criticisms of the policy of the United States Government to lease water power sites instead of turning the public lands over to the different States and permit power companies to acquire such sites under State laws. In a speech, on January 5, 1916, explaining and defending the policy of the Federal Government, Representative Lenroot exposed the motives behind this kind of criticism, in the following language:

"And let me say right here, with respect to the State of Utah, that some of the most determined opposition to this legislation (or policy) comes from that State, including its Governor and other officials. The State of Utah makes no attempt to control any public service corporation within its boundaries. It has no public utilities commission, and when they ask us to turn over the public lands within the State of Utah to be administered under the State laws they ask us to turn over the public lands of Utah to that great power monopoly which exists in the State of Utah today, because under the laws of Utah as they exist today that power company could then condemn these very lands under the right of eminent domain."

HOW TO REGULATE TRUSTS.

"The Federal Government, a few years ago, thought they dissolved the American Tobacco Company—the trust," says President Perkins of the Cigar Makers' International Union. "Since then the stocks of this octopus have steadily gone upward and their operations are more potent than heretofore."

"Legislation in this direction and its resultant failure more clearly emphasizes the position of the trade unionist, who seeks by trade union activity to regulate and control purely economic questions."

"That has been our position all the time, and now. The Cigar Makers' International Union should consider thoughtfully, and handle intelligently, first, the formation of an alliance, for offensive and defensive purposes, with the existing organizations now in the industry but outside the pale of the international union; and, secondly,

the final organization of all wage earning inside workers in the cigar and tobacco industry into one compact, formidable, strong organization, this to be accomplished not by force or through conquest, but by education and the furtherance of mutual interests."

"Through complete organization of the entire industry the real workers can come into their own regardless of whether the industry is controlled by the trust or split up into any number of corporations and firms. Fundamentally, organization of the workers is the true means, in so far as the workers are concerned, by which they may obtain fair wages, shorter hours, sanitary workshops and reasonable working conditions."

He is not really living, however full he may be of warmth of feeling and of energy in action, who does not in some degree know what it is to crave ideas and knowledge, to seek for truth, and to delight in finding it.—Phillips Brooks.

There are two things that men should never weary of—goodness and humility.—R. L. Stevenson.

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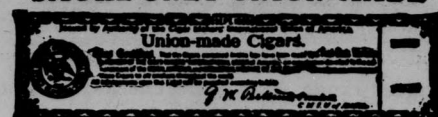
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LABOR'S OPPORTUNITY.**By Luke Grant.**

Organized labor has an opportunity of doing something of real value for its members. Prompt and intelligent action on the part of labor unions will result in the creation by Congress of a permanent Tariff Commission, which will take the tariff out of politics, give greater stability to business and steadier employment to wage earners.

The creation of a Tariff Commission will not bring about the millennium. No such claim is made for it; but it cannot be disputed that the substitution of scientific methods of adjusting tariff schedules for the present political, wire-pulling methods will be a long forward step.

Why should labor be interested in this subject? There are several reasons why it should. The tariff question affects seriously the wage-earner in many ways. It is true that in the past he has received scant consideration when tariff enactments were passed. But he has "held the bag" just the same. He has been the "goat" while politicians tinkered with the tariff and brought the business of the country to a standstill through uncertainty. He has been thrown out of work through no fault of his own. Mills and factories have closed down and the wage-earner has been denied an opportunity to earn a livelihood for himself and his dependents.

No one will attempt to deny that the tariff as a political issue has been a business disturber. The history of the last forty years proves that beyond the shadow of a doubt. Business disturbance always results in decreased earnings for wage workers. But that is not the only reason why the worker would benefit by having the tariff taken out of politics. With a Tariff Commission to deal with the tariff question, Congress would have more time to attend to legislative matters in which the workers have a direct interest.

The tariff is a big problem. It affects vitally the interests of the entire nation. It is too big a problem to be handled by a body of nearly 600 legislators, who have many other duties to perform. It is utterly impossible for busy men to fully inform themselves on a subject as intricate and complex as the making of tariff schedules. The work should be delegated to a body of experts, who would give their entire time and thought to the subject. Congress should be relieved of the duty of preparing tariff schedules, so that it might devote its time to the enactment of legislation demanded by the country.

The American Federation of Labor kept up a constant agitation for twenty-one years before Congress enacted the amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust law. Twenty-one years of agitation to have the law-making body declare that the labor of a human being is not an article of commerce! It required twenty-three years of persistent agitation to have enacted a law giving American seamen the rights and liberties enjoyed by other classes of citizens. The safety appliance and workmen's compensation laws were not placed on the statute books until after years of agitation. The Kern-McGillicuddy bill, intended to give employees of the Government more just compensation in case of accident failed to pass at the last session because of the lack of time. How many labor bills have been sidetracked while Congress wrangled over tariff schedules?

If the tariff is taken out of politics; if the work of preparing schedules is placed in the hands of a permanent, scientific commission, it will mean that Congress will have more time to enact legislation that is demanded by labor. That in itself should be sufficient incentive to labor to get behind the movement for a Tariff Commission.

There is another reason why labor should interest itself in this subject now. The bill which

has been prepared by the Tariff Commission League, of which Howard H. Gross of Chicago is president, provides that labor shall have a representative on the Tariff Commission which it is proposed to create. It is the first time in the history of tariff-making in this country that labor has been recognized. Heretofore the interests of the workingman have furnished material for campaign speeches for spellbinders, but when it came to making tariff schedules they have been overlooked. Now it is proposed that the workingman shall have a spokesman of his own to see that his interests are protected.

More than half a dozen bills calling for a Tariff Commission have been introduced in the present Congress. Not one of these bills provide that labor and agriculture shall be directly represented. The bill prepared by the Tariff Commission League makes such provision. That is the bill that organized labor should push. It will be introduced soon in both branches of Congress.

The movement for a permanent Tariff Commission has been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, the International Longshoremen's Association, the Chicago Federation of Labor and other influential labor organizations. Have your unions and central bodies adopt resolutions on this subject and send them to your Senators and Congressmen. Show them that you are awake and that you mean business. They are waiting to hear from you on this important question.

If you need additional information or literature on this subject send a postal card to the Tariff Commission League, 1322 First National Bank building, Chicago.

THE ORPHEUM.

Evelyn Nesbit and Jack Clifford will head a great new show at the Orpheum next week. Miss Nesbit has returned to the stage in order that she may maintain her independence and earn a livelihood for herself. She does not care to take advantage of the incident that made her a witness in the most sensational criminal case in the annals of the American courts, but trusts to her own ability and industry to win deserved recognition from the public. A handsome and graceful woman, with a better voice than is ordinarily found, and great skill as a danseuse, in conjunction with Jack Clifford she will present the singing and dancing novelty which made them immense favorites in the London music halls.

Harry Mayo and Harry Tally, formerly of the Empire City Quartette, have combined their efforts and are making a great success with their team work. They both have exceedingly fine voices and their songs are selected with excellent judgment.

Mae Francis, a clever singing comedienne, with a liberal supply of catchy songs and an abundance of gorgeous gowns, will make a bid for popular approval. She brings with her Clarence Caskill, an excellent accompanist.

Burley and Burley, two quaint comedians, impersonate, respectively, a dude and a Scot. They sing, dance, talk, and perform a number of clever and original tricks.

The Yardys present a European novelty which consists of an unique demonstration of muscular development. The girl of the team is a perfect wonder, and the stunts performed by her are novel, hazardous and sensational.

Hamilton and Barnes, a man and a girl, will contribute a merry act composed of catchy songs and witty sayings which they call "Just Fun." "Are We Prepared?" the third of the series of motion pictures authorized by the United States Government, will be exhibited.

A special feature of this splendid bill, will be that popular star comedienne, Eva Taylor, and her company, in the one act sketch entitled "Sus-

picious of Hubby," the author of which is Lawrence Grattan, who is also Miss Taylor's leading man.

The only holdovers will be James Dutton and company, society equestrians; Eva Gauthier, prima donna, and Nila Devi, prima ballerina, in their new art, "Songmotion."

The Greeks, who pre-eminently sympathized with the spirit of grace and beauty in everything, were enthusiastic in their love, and lavish in their use, of flowers. They scattered them in the porticoes of their temples—they were strewed in their conquerors' paths—on all occasions of festivity and rejoicing they were strewn about, or worn in garlands. The guests at banquets were crowned with them . . . and wherever they wished to throw beauty, and to express gladness, like sunshine, they cast flowers.—William Howitt.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
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FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1916.

Give unto me, made lowly wise,
The spirit of self-sacrifice;
The confidence of reason give;
And in the light of truth thy bondman let me live.
—Wordsworth.

See to it that your union provides for the donating of one hour's pay of each member working on January 27th, to the Danbury hatters. They fought the battle of all organized workers, and are entitled to reimbursement for their losses. Do not shirk your duty in this case.

When the demand for the union label is strong the demand for union workers is also strong. When the label demand is weak, so the demand for union workmen is weak. This is a matter entirely within the control of trade unionists themselves. The remedy for idleness among unionists is a simple one—demand the union label.

The copper companies who engineered and financed the effort to recall Governor Hunt of Arizona are now tearing their hair because the people are standing by a just Governor rather than a crooked combination of capitalists. They have grown so used to dictating that it is hard for them to realize that there are some men in public life who can not be driven.

The "Daily Commercial News" last Friday contained another one of those periodical attacks upon organized labor. This sheet is continually promising to prove this or that, but never gets any nearer to fulfillment than stating that "a certain gentleman" or "a publication issued weekly" or "a man who can be relied upon" says this, that and the other thing. The little sheet undoubtedly needs the money that opposition to organized labor would attract from those who desire cheap labor, but the bungling incompetency of its editor doubtless drives them away.

East Youngstown, Ohio, reaped the reward of the Steel Trust's greed last week. Foreign, imported employees, ground down to starvation conditions owing to their lack of organization to protect themselves, struck, in desperation, for improved conditions, and then began rioting, looting and dynamiting with a notion that such conduct would intimidate the corporation officials. The little city has a population of 15,000, but only 400 voters. This condition of affairs has been brought about deliberately by the Steel Trust through discharging American citizens who were organized, and, therefore, not docile slaves, and replacing them with cheap and subservient foreigners. Just such a thing as happened was to be expected as a direct consequence of the greed of the steel barons.

:: Industrial Relations Day ::

In response to a request from Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the Committee on Industrial Relations, the Labor Council last Friday night determined to devote the greater part of its meeting on Friday evening, January 21st, to a discussion of the work of the late Federal Commission on Industrial Relations with a view to arousing public interest in and action for the printing and distribution of the valuable report made to Congress by the commission. Basil M. Manly was author of the Walsh report to Congress and what he wrote in the government report is the result of impartial and scientific investigation. The report would convince any man or woman not hopelessly prejudiced of the necessity of organizing and acting together. It tells in a nutshell just what is wrong in American industry, just why there is industrial unrest and how it can be removed.

Mr. Walsh, in a letter to the Labor Council, thus outlines the plans of the committee of which he is now chairman, and which is actively co-operating in Washington with representatives of the American Federation of Labor:

"First—An active educational campaign, through bulletins, magazine and newspaper articles, to show how and why collective bargaining through strong organizations makes for justice, industrial stability, and individual development.

"Second—The maintenance of an organization to urge upon Congress and the State Legislatures of a definite legislative program designed primarily to remove the obstacles which now prevent effective organization of employees and hamper their negotiations with employers.

"Third—The maintenance of a small staff of experienced investigators to secure the facts regarding labor conditions and industrial disputes, and an effective publicity organization to give the facts the widest possible circulation."

The committee's hope is that labor all over the country will co-operate to clinch the advantage won by the work of the Federal Commission by aiding the new committee to keep up an aggressive agitation that will impress members of Congress with the fact that the great mass of the American people demand that the truths set forth in the report shall be broadly distributed among them in spite of the opposition of the big interests whose unfair methods are in it laid bare to the public gaze.

Big business is well aware that if the general public becomes familiar with the manner in which the workers of this country have been plundered to pile up millions for a few individuals the curbing influences of legislation will be set in motion, and as a direct consequence these interests are bringing every possible pressure to bear to prevent the printing and distributing of the report, a gigantic lobby being maintained in Washington during this session of Congress for this specific purpose.

It is to offset the effects of this opposition that the Industrial Relations Committee desires such meetings held. If the people of the United States gain access to the facts set forth in the report of the Industrial Relations Commission it is certain they will be moved to take such action as will remedy the wrongs that have hindered the progress of the nation as a whole, and that have kept millions of workers on the border line of starvation merely to make millionaires of a few.

The general public is invited to attend all sessions of the Labor Council, but a special invitation is extended for the meeting on Friday evening, January 21st.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The first annual convention of the mine owners and the miners belonging to the Rockefeller union was held in Pueblo, Col., last week. There were no grievances or other matters presented by the men, and after listening for two hours to the oratory of Rockefeller officials the convention adjourned to meet next year. We predicted when the "union" was formed that the cringing slaves who would represent the workers would not have courage enough to present any grievances, and time has sustained our judgment. Rockefeller is master, and there is no collective bargaining.

Controller of the Treasury Warwick supports the auditor for the State and other departments that the Federal eight-hour law applies only to those employees of the Government "who fashion or manufacture things and who perform manual labor"—those engaged in "industrial pursuits or on public works." The statute provides that "eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics who may be employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States." The decision rejects the claim of a penitentiary guard, employed at an annual salary and working 12 hours a day, who claimed extra compensation for four hours a day, which was his day's duty beyond the eight hours.

Sometimes good advice as to what organized labor ought to do comes from sources outside the movement, and such suggestions are usually promptly acted upon, but as a general thing advice from the outside comes from those who are neither in sympathy with the movement or capable of giving competent directions, and, of course, in such instances no action is taken. The workers are competent to judge as to whether particular policies will be productive of good or harm for the movement and, therefore, reserve for themselves the right to determine all such questions, and with this determination no honest and fair employer will find fault even though the action taken by an organization be contrary to his judgment.

Looking upon the world of men as it is today or as it ever has been, one would be correct in saying that such a thing as universal brotherhood did not exist, says the "Christian Science Monitor." Prejudice, temperamental, intellectual, and political differences separate race from race, and nation from nation; and it is true that races are also kept apart through the irreconcilability of their moral standards and religious beliefs, to say nothing of those geographical conditions which act as barriers to the human sense of brotherhood. In the family, "brotherliness" is at its highest. The helplessness of childhood has developed the altruistic within the home circle; the necessity for mutual aid has resulted in mutual affection. The "family circle" tends to hope as one, to rejoice as one; and at its best it is bound together by spiritual forces which are eternal and independent of locality or nationality. Similarly, but in a less marked degree, the individuals of a nation tend to become united by ties of mutual regard or self-interest more closely to each other than to members of other nations. Social intercourse is chiefly responsible for this; it is well known that a person may leave his native land, settle in another congenial to him, and in a short time become quite at home in his adopted country, counting his new-found friends among his most faithful sympathizers.

WIT AT RANDOM

The girl of today doesn't expect such a lover as you read about in the story books or see in the movies. All she wants is one who is young, handsome, rich, brave, noble and unselfish.

Mother—What kind of a show did papa take you to see while you were in the city?

Bobbie—It was a dandy show, mamma, with ladies dressed in stockings clear up to their necks.—"Puck."

It is related that many years ago, the first time Prince Bismarck went to consult Dr. Schweninger he was asked many questions. The Iron Chancellor, who was not accustomed to be cross-examined, got impatient and said: "I come here to be cured, not catechised."

"Oh!" replied the doctor, coolly; "then you had better go to a veterinary surgeon. He's the only doctor I know of who cures his patients without asking them any questions."

Mr. Sweet opened the door of the kitchen, and said: "Hello, Emma! company for dinner."

"Goodness, Tom! you don't mean that you have brought anyone home to dinner tonight?" queried the wife.

"Sure I have!" replied Mr. Sweet. "Haven't you got any grub for them?"

"Why, no," said the wife despairingly. "Don't you remember that you told me you would bring home a couple of lobsters for dinner? and I depended on them."

"Well," said Tom, "they're here."

"Last Christmas, before their marriage, she gave him a book entitled 'A Perfect Gentleman.'"

"Well?"

"This Christmas she gave him 'Wild Animals I Have Known.'"—"Life."

"Stout people, they say, are rarely guilty of meanness or crime."

"Well, you see it's so difficult for them to stoop to anything low."—"Stray Stories."

"They say people with opposite characteristics make the happiest marriages."

"Yes; that's why I'm looking for a girl with money."—Brooklyn "Eagle."

Dinah Snow was a colored cook in the home of the Smiths. One morning on going to the kitchen Mrs. Smith noticed that Dinah looked as if she had been tangled up with a road-roller.

"Why, Dinah!" exclaimed she, "what in the world has happened to you?"

"Was me husban'," explained Dinah. "He done went an' beat me ag'in, an' 'jes' for' nothin', too!"

"Again!" cried Mrs. Smith, with increasing wonder. "Is he in the habit of beating you? Why don't you have him arrested?"

"Been thinkin' ob it several times, missy," was the rejoinder of Dinah, "but I hain't nebah had no money to pay his fine."—Atlanta "Journal."

Private Bates' aunt had, among other dainties, sent her nephew a bottle of cherries preserved in brandy.

"Very choice," thought the khakied one, and he straightaway showed them to his fellow Hun hunters.

A few days later the old lady received the following letter:

"Dear Aunt: Thank you so much for your gift of cherries. My pals and I appreciate them immensely, not so much for themselves as for the spirit in which they were sent."

MISCELLANEOUS

LIFE'S JOURNEY.

A lifetime is a traveled road between two busy streams—

The stream of Once-Upon-a-Time; the stream of Soon-to-Be.

A lifetime is a portage through a Land of Troubled Dreams.

So grab your load, my brother,

And take the road, my brother—

The mountain road, my brother.

Where the hill of Present Worry bows the head and bends the knee.

We are taking up our burdens, for the journey must be made,

We are taking up our burdens, and our hearts are unafraid;

And though the way be weary and the journey many a mile,

We are taking up our burdens with a smile.

Who brought you here, my brother?

Ah, your captain is unknown.

And what your cargo? Little things that go to make up You.

And whither bound? You know not.

But the trifling things you own

For good or ill, my brother,

Grow with the hill, my brother—

The trying hill, my brother,

That strengthens while it tires you; that wears, then builds anew.

We are taking up our burdens that are growing with the years,

We are taking up our burdens of experience and tears;

But the love that lightens labor helps the weary feet along,

So we're taking up our burdens with a song!

—Griff Alexander in Pittsburgh "Dispatch."

ONE ON BRYAN.

Ex-Secretary of State Bryan's habit of attending to his own telephoning when communicating with Washington newspaper offices once came near costing a job to a new office boy in the Washington bureau of the Associated Press. The Secretary had called the Washington bureau on the telephone from his home to inquire about a news story.

"Hello! Is this the Associated Press office?" inquired Bryan.

"Yes," replied the boy.

"I would like to speak to Mr. Epps, if he is on the desk in charge," said Bryan.

"Who is this, please?" politely asked the boy.

"This is Secretary Bryan talking," was the reply.

"Don't you try to kid me, you big boob," cried the office boy. "Tell me who you are or I'll hang up."

The boy, believing some copy runners from one of the newspaper offices were playing a joke on him, was about to hang up the receiver when an indignant voice came over the wire:

"To whom am I speaking?" rasped the voice of the Premier over the wire.

"You are speaking to President Wilson, you rummy. Who did you expect? Don't think you can fool me," yelled the thoroughly aroused office boy, hanging up the receiver.

Five minutes later the manager of the Washington bureau of the Associated Press was explaining to the Secretary of State that no one in the Associated Press office would be so impolite to a member of the Cabinet as the Secretary had declared. He suggested that the telephone central had made a mistake and switched Mr. Bryan to one of the telephones in one of the downtown saloons where some drunken roysterer had mistaken the Secretary of State for some joker.

A SEARCHING ANALYSIS.**By William Kingsbury.**

The struggle to eke out an existence becomes more burdensome from day to day. It gives more luxuries to the few and less comforts to the many, and wailing at the gates of fortune we stand, turning this way to blame one individual, turning that way to blame that corporation.

We try to outdo each other describing the injustices done by someone else, and feel satisfied that we are not to blame—that it is not our fault.

In spite of our realization of the injustice of it all, we go ahead from day to day with our eyes wide open, and support the system, uphold the system, feed it with our brains, our strength and our energy, neither looking to the right nor the left for a possible way to solve the problem and better our conditions.

Always we expect someone else, another party—some mysterious, unknown being—to appear and remedy the faults—our faults.

We know right along that we are entitled to something better; that we are worthy of something better; that our efforts can get us something better. We know and realize all this, and still we do not set out to get it.

We have, during the process of time, established a system of which we are proud—a system which we realize does not give us in return full value for all the energy expended upon it.

All this is true. All this we know. Still we rock ourselves to sleep with illusions. We indulge in hopes of a better tomorrow—without as much as raising a hand for a change today.

The able and intelligent men and women of organized labor must get together to decide a better system—a system of our own choice that we know will best serve humanity. That is what we are organized for.

We must develop it into a perfect system; a system through which can be utilized the energies now lost in useless private competition; a system which will do away with present economic and social injustices, and lead humanity on to the prosperity it is entitled to.

The root of all evil is based upon special privilege fostered by advantages one man has over another. Such special privilege always excludes the idea of common rights, common decision, common ability.

Enable the public to become by experience just as able to look after its own interests as the individual has been. Give it the same power the individual has now. Take a restaurant, for example, and make it public property.

Then the majority of the patrons who filed their opinions in its records would be the boss of the place. Should the management show inefficiency the public would be at liberty to file a petition for its removal, and that petition would take effect if the management could not get an equal number to countersign the recall and advocate its continuance in office.

And to further give the public full control, a community bank, separate in its duties, would hold the surplus money, none of which would be drawn in cash by anybody.

The public would not be asked to patronize the place whether satisfied with it or not, or from principle—cheap or dear—the rock upon which all former well-meant public enterprises have been shattered.

Never!

Money in our pockets is the only thing that will attract us permanently. We shall have to adopt the private ownership principles from the very bottom. Ignorance will have to pay its price—ignorance that helped the greedy build up the present selfish system.

The old system is a millstone to us, and the new system will have to grind until the old system breaks by its own rottenness.

The charity plan will not do for the publicly-

owned restaurant, therefore. It must be operated upon a strictly economical and business basis so that its patrons will get their money's worth, so that the more who patronize it the more we will get for our money.

That is the only basis on which an individual can succeed, and it is the only way we as a whole can hope to succeed in any public enterprise—to make it pay.

We have to meet the situation. We have to hold the whip hand from start to finish. We have to get in and force our way to success. This success for the present can only be attained through the medium of the old system, which we shall have to adopt temporarily in order to fulfill our ultimate purpose—transformation of that system.

On this basis, there is no doubt in my mind how public ownership will turn out. The public would make you successful in spite of yourselves and in spite of themselves.

One thing that we have to impress upon our minds is that all forms of government are just as long as we look after our own affairs and do not trust them to the best man in Christendom to be done for us.

This beginning is an unparalleled success. We struck out for an object—to organize labor—and we accomplished it. We awoke a good thought to action, a thought which in truth has always lain dormant within the breasts of all of us. Now let us strike out again and strive to touch the same chord in the rest of noble humanity.

Let us outline our final goal and set the mark for the complete transformation of this great continent of North America—to be the premier and first state in the federation of the world!

It is necessary for one wedge to drive another, since we are all too selfish to do the right voluntarily and the mass will not move forward in one body.

We have to climb over the wounded heads of others on to the heights until, one by one, tired of being trampled upon, they will of necessity begin to join in, and even the last one, in this way, will reach the summit.

We must do this through the Government—our government.

They are so helpless—the cream of society, the makers of lawmakers—that they cannot plod their own way to a destination better than what we now see before our eyes.

They have a society prosperous on its surface, but yet I cannot see that they have made or are making as much as an attempt to live life from the human root.

Above it they float—the cream.

I see luxury dethroning their intelligence, while want ravages the homes of the majority in the lands.

Our very existence is being endangered by our inaction.

Are we then so helpless as to be organized without any further purpose than to get food and raiment? Are we so stupid as not to see our obligations?

Not without reason does the Frenchman boast, "We executed our king, we slaughtered our nobles, we cleared the way for a Napoleon. . . . He of humble birth unmade kings and made kings, and showed once and for all that we have to act to get things done and get them done our way. He awoke mankind and established a system along lines by which the world has been able to make better progress in one century than had been made in all the previous centuries of man's existence."

The spirit of his work lives, and speaks: "Go thou and do likewise."

Any nobleness begins at once to refine a man's features.—Thoreau.

VESSEL OWNERS DODGE.

"As usual, r— one turns up; I must imagine a straw man," was the opening sentence of Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union, before the convention of the American Association for Labor Legislation, in Washington. Officers of this organization attempted to secure a representative of the ship owners to discuss the new seamen's law with Furuseth, but failed to get a single vessel owner to come out in the open and tell why this legislation will be detrimental to American shipping. The association encountered the same difficulties that others who have tried the same thing have met with. The X Club of New York, last July, failed to get ship owners to give reasons for their published statements. The Labor Forum of the same city met the same fate. At a public mass meeting in San Francisco, Mr. Schwerin of the Pacific Mail Company, and Mr. Dollar of the so-called "Dollar line," refused to accept an invitation to be present. A debating society conducted under the auspices of Dr. Aked's church, San Francisco, also failed, and a Seattle mass meeting was disappointed because Congressman Humphrey of that State was not present to give reasons for his anti-seamen's-law belief.

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Industrial Accident Commission

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PARTISAN PRIMARY LAW.**By Senator William S. Scott.**

Yes, the special session terminated Tuesday, January 11th, at noon, and the Legislature has followed the will of the people as expressed at the polls on October 26th, by absolutely assuring partisanship for State and legislative offices, and by safeguarding the partisanship of party conventions, and in similar ways it has made the partisan system stronger than in any previous primary law. The Legislature provided the legal machinery for stating the voter's party affiliation by providing that each voter at the primary election shall make a written statement of his party affiliation, which statement shall be preserved as a public record. This is the method for stating party affiliation as provided in the direct primary laws of nearly every State that has partisan primaries. This is the method the Legislature adopted for stating party affiliation, and it was chosen for the reason that the former method of stating party affiliation had been repealed at the session of 1915, and the record shows that the minority members of the Senate, who are making so much noise about the above method as adopted, voted for this repeal.

The presidential primary act provides for this method of statement of party affiliation at the polls, and the August primary, the majority of the Legislature thought, of course should be conducted in the same manner as the May presidential primary. Any other course of action would have been in opposition to these existing laws, regularly enacted by the Legislature and unopposed by any attempt at direct action by the people.

The Governor's call for the extra session did not permit changing the registration law, on the ground, among others, that any change could not legally go into effect for 90 days, at which time much of the registration would be completed, without legal possibility, and in the meantime of declaring party affiliation; whereas under the method adopted a declaration of party affiliation at the polls is legally possible for every voter, as the 90 days will have elapsed.

The purpose of a registration law is solely to provide for identification of the voter, his residence and citizenship, and is for use at all elections of every kind. Party affiliation, on the other hand, has to do solely with primary elections, and should therefore form a part of the primary law rather than the registration law.

In years gone by we had no direct primary law into which party affiliation could be placed, and as a matter of course it was placed in our registration law; but now that California has the direct primary law this is removed from the former and placed in the latter where it belongs.

Owing to the enfranchisement of women, and for other reasons, registration is not conducted at the County Clerk's or the Registrar's office, before responsible officials, as formerly, but by more or less irresponsible precinct deputies, many of whom have sought the position or have been appointed for the sole purpose of registering as many voters as possible in the party to which the deputy holds allegiance. This has resulted in unconscious, or deliberate, attempts to influence the voter as to his party affiliation, and has become a menace to the integrity of parties. The above plan of allowing the voter to write down his own party affiliation before an official board of elections, with no one, who might influence him, within 100 feet of the polls, I think is infinitely the better plan, and I think when this system is understood by the voters it will be very popular indeed.

According to the records, there are 125,000 registered voters who have refused to state their party affiliation upon registering, and have thus been disenfranchised. Thousands of others have refused to register on this account and have also

lost their votes, and I believe that thousands of voters who have stated their party affiliation when registering have preferred not to do so but have submitted rather than lose their right as a citizen to vote at the primary.

This question has absolutely nothing to do with the question of non-partisanship. It is the method used not only in most of the States but in the most partisan States of the Union, as the method best calculated to preserve the integrity of their political parties. In Massachusetts this identical method was put to a vote of the people a year ago, and was decided by a vote of three to one in favor of declaring the party affiliation at the polls; and in Pennsylvania this same method, that the minority is making so much fuss about, and upon which a referendum is threatened, is in practical and popular use.

All this goes to show that the minority and its advisers would have as strenuously objected to any other method which Governor Johnson and the majority in the Legislature might have suggested.

This proposition has nothing at all to do with non-partisanship and is utterly foreign to the question, but the bitterness aroused among the minority at the last session while fighting the non-partisan bills evidently has followed them into the special session, and they are making a mountain out of a matter of minor importance. Those of the minority who yet have some reason left admit privately that this method of declaring party affiliation is right. The reactionary newspapers objected to the special session, and they now oppose the legislation as passed because they know that without such action as we have taken there would be a condition of confusion in our election laws which would render direct primaries impossible. This is conclusively proven by the fact that their editorials opposing an extra session have been alternated with other editorials exulting in the thought that the existing confusion might bring back the old convention system of the good old machine days in California.

As the law now stands, party primaries are restored and the previous confusion in the law is wiped out. Partisanship for State and legislative officials is fully restored and provided for in accordance with the vote of the people last October.

The only possible means of securing registration of party affiliation which will not conflict with the existing laws is provided, and, as I have said, besides being the only existing means I believe it is also incomparably the best means, and will please everybody except those who appear to have been determined in advance not to be pleased with anything which might have been done by this special session of the Legislature.

The statement of the San Francisco "Chronicle" that the Secretary of State will be at a loss to know how many ballots to print is only another of its many misleading propositions, for, as a matter of fact, the law provides that one ballot shall bear the party column of all parties, and when one party is desired a line is drawn through the other party columns by the election officials, which readily and easily makes the single party ballot.

All the performances of human art at which we look with praise and wonder, are instances of the resistless force of perseverance: it is by this that the quarry becomes a pyramid, and that distant countries are united by canals. If a man was to compare the effect of a single stroke of the pick-axe, or of one impression of the spade, with the general design and the last result, he would be overwhelmed by the sense of their disproportion; yet these petty operations, incessantly continued, in time surmount the greatest difficulties and mountains are leveled, and oceans bounded, by the slender force of human beings.—Samuel Johnson.

THE ARIZONA STRIKE.**By George P. West.**

Will the mine owners of Arizona, backed by the millions of Cleveland H. Dodge, William Church Osborn and other New York multi-millionaires, succeed in accomplishing the political ruin of Governor George W. P. Hunt and defeating the strike of 5,000 copper miners?

Because Governor Hunt has dared to treat the miners fairly and protect them against an invasion of lawless thugs and strike-breakers, the mine owners are circulating petitions for his recall and bitterly attacking him through their subsidized press.

The leading corporation involved in the Clifton-Morenci strike is Phelps-Dodge and Company, of which James Douglas is president, Cleveland H. Dodge vice-president and William Church Osborn a director. The company in 1912 earned 23 per cent on its capital of \$45,000,000, and paid a 15 per cent dividend. Today copper is higher than at any time in nine years, yet the company refuses to grant its men a wage increase or to make any concession. The principal property of the company at Clifton paid in 1912 a dividend of 146½ per cent on a capital of \$1,000,000.

Governor Hunt's refusal to permit the importation of gunmen and strike breakers has attracted wide attention. It has furnished a striking contrast with the policy of Governor Ammons in Colorado, where the Rockefeller interests coerced the Governor and obtained the use of the State militia for escorting strike breakers.

Whereas Colorado became the scene of the worst strike violence seen in this country in many years, Governor Hunt's policy has prevented all violence in Arizona. Strikers themselves are maintaining order in the mining towns, and several of their number have been sworn in as deputy sheriffs. Instead of prostituting himself to the mine owners, the sheriff has been active in distributing supplies to the families of the strikers, and the State militia are engaged in protecting the workers instead of persecuting and massacring them.

If the strikers are not starved out, there is every prospect that they will win their struggle for better wages and for union recognition. Their funds are exhausted, and help must be received from the outside.

In a letter to the Committee on Industrial Relations, answering a request for information, Governor Hunt, says:

"In discouraging the importation of strike-breakers I have been actuated chiefly by the desire to avert bloodshed, to safeguard life and property and to keep in view the possibility of amicable arbitration of differences between employers and employees. It is, in my opinion, hardly reasonable to suppose that any considerable body of workmen will voluntarily initiate and endure the hardships that invariably attend a large strike without being firmly convinced that they have grievances which need adjustment, and that their cause is one entitled to the painstaking consideration of the companies or individuals by whom they are employed.

"It follows, as I believe, that in the average case where the men are not deliberately rendered antagonistic and not amenable to reason by the importation of thugs and gunmen, any fair compromise acceded to by their employers will be met half way by the workmen. While the Clifton-Morenci strike is, as yet, unsettled, it has not been characterized by that violence which marks the progress, not infrequently, of industrial disputes. It is, moreover, my opinion that a settlement might long ago have been reached had the managers of the mines affected been reasonable in dealing with their former employees and shown a fair disposition to arbitrate existing differences involving conditions of employment."

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 7, 1916.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Murphy.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Cap Makers—A. Eckowitz. Grocery Clerks—W. R. Cammack, O. F. Donnelly, G. E. Becker. Garment Workers—May E. Cummings, Sarah S. Hagan, Mary Fenton, Rachel McShane, Mrs. Anna Culberson. Cemetery Workers—John Sullivan, Wm. Doyle. Pile Drivers—Don Cameron, J. B. Leahy, J. D. Barnes, A. L. McDonald, Roy Chance, F. L. Ayers. Laundry Workers—Katheryn Deery, Chas. Childs, Geo. Black, John O'Keefe, Charles Keegan, Chas. Linegar, Mrs. Carson, Nellie Victor, Minnie Heinrich, Ida Larson. Beer Bottlers—A. J. Rogers, A. Schwamel, Walter Jury. Cooks' Helpers—J. Foley, A. Price, J. T. Meyers, J. Brown, O. Form, J. Lee, J. O'Leary. Machinists—J. F. Bailey, A. Brenner, H. Carberry, E. A. DeMarais, J. J. Ellis, P. F. Flaherty, D. P. Haggerty, J. E. Hare, J. T. Thorpe, Chas. Watson. Machine Hands—S. G. Claussen. Steam Fitters No. 590—T. A. Reardon, J. J. Kenny. Federal Employees—F. H. Ainsworth, R. E. Peabody. Cracker Packers—Eva Osteno, Marie King, Maud Presscott. Waitresses—Edith Reynolds, Margaret Smith, Gussie Newbert, Aurely McKenna, Lettie Gardener, Laura Molleda, Kate Bischoff. Beer Drivers—F. Belden, R. Warren, L. Mehrtens, J. Connors. Cigar Makers—J. Holleran, Robert Ricker, E. Guth, M. Mortimer. Upholsterers—B. B. Rosenthal, Wm. B. Horr, R. T. Barry. Waiters—Hugo Ernst, J. Weinberger, D. Ford, V. E. Chapman, A. C. Rose, Theodore Johnson, C. Sharkey, John Fink, Osman Reichel, James Karsten. Laundry Wagon Drivers—P. O. Anderson, A. C. Kull, A. T. Moirer, Joseph M. Collins. Janitors—C. M. Erickson, J. W. Spencer, J. N. Street. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Telegrams from Congressmen Nolan, Kent and Kahn, relative to Navy Department permitting Mare Island to bid on machinery for Destroyer No. 69. From American Federation of Labor, relative to the seating of Asphalt Workers' Union. From Western Federation of Miners, relative to the strike in Morenci, Ariz.

Referred to Executive Committee — From Central Labor Council, Auburn, N. Y., appealing for financial assistance. Wage scale and agreement of Tailors' Union No. 2. From Committee on Industrial Relations—Portion of communication dealing with the question of finances.

Referred to Secretary — From the American Federation of Labor, relative to furnishing news of interest to our movement to the "Weekly News Letter."

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From American Association for Labor Legislation, relative to bill for health insurance.

Referred to Organizing Committee — From Creamery Workers' Union, requesting assistance of organizing committee.

Referred to Barbers' Union—From publicity committee of the Central Labor Council of St. Louis, relative to the unfair attitude of Koken Barber Supply Company of said city.

Referred to Boiler Makers' Union—From the British Columbia "Federationist," requesting information relative to boiler making and ship building shops of this city.

Requests Complied With—From Anti-Jap Laundry League, relative to government laundry work being done by Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands, and requesting Council to wire Representatives in

Washington in relation to same. From Upholsterers' International Union, requesting Council to inform the city authorities having supervision over the furnishings for new city hall that the Carpet and Shade Workers are not affiliated with the labor movement.

Referred to Theodore Johnson—From the Industrial Accident Commission, relative to safety provisions for window cleaners.

Communication from Auto and Carriage Painters' Union, enclosing 45 tickets for a raffle of a gold watch for the benefit of one of its members; delegate of Local No. 1073 was given permission to dispose of tickets among the delegates.

Communication from the American Federation of Labor, relative to giving one hour's labor on January 27th, for the benefit of hatters of Danbury, Conn., was read. Moved that the request be complied with and the delegates instructed to advise their unions to do likewise; also that the chair appoint a committee of nine to agitate the subject matter and visit the unions; carried.

Communication from the Committee on Industrial Relations, requesting Council to arrange to have a meeting on or about January 16th for the purpose of discussing the work of the Commission and the plans of the Committee. Moved that the Council hold meeting on January 21st and the subject matter be made a special order for 9 p. m., the secretary and president to arrange the details; carried.

Reports of Unions—Horseshoers report having complied with wishes of the American Federation of Labor to assist the Danbury hatters. Janitors—Will act in conformity with the wishes of the A. F. of L. relative to hatters. Auto Bus Operators—Requested unionists to look for label when riding in jitneys. Teamsters—Have donated \$200 to hatters, and \$50 per week for five weeks to miners of Morenci, Ariz. Milk Wagon Drivers—Have donated \$25 to miners, and will conform to the wishes of the A. F. of L., relative to hatters. Bakers — Business dull; requested unionists to ask for drivers' card, and to refrain from patronizing Latin bakeries. Cigar Makers—Have levied an assessment for miners and hatters. Auto Painters No. 1073—Thanked delegates for the purchase of tickets for benefit of brother member.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Executive Committee—Recommended that the communication from Butchers' Union of Wheeling, W. Va., be filed and secretary instructed to acquaint the union with the condition of Council's treasury. On the matter of the controversy between the Native Sons and the Musicians your committee recommends that the Hall Association of the Native Sons be requested to take up with the grand officers the subject matter and that they be requested to take the matter up at once with the Musicians, to the end that an adjustment of same be reached at an early date; and further that the Secretary be instructed to communicate with the officers of the Native Sons, outlining the Council's position in dealing with this subject; carried. Report of committee concurred in.

Receipts—Garment Cutters, \$4; refund from Royal Insurance Co., \$1.65; Typographical, \$40; Steam Engineers, \$24; Web Pressmen, \$8; Sailors, \$40; Beer Bottlers, \$12; Riggers and Stevedores, \$40; Beer Drivers, \$16; Waiters, \$40; Federal Employees, \$16; Pavers, \$4; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$8; Brewery Workers, \$24; Bartenders, \$40; Glove Workers, \$4; Butchers, \$16; Machinists, \$40; Grocery Clerks, \$12; Box Makers, \$4; Mailers, \$8; Electrical Workers No. 151, \$24; Sail Makers, \$4; Cemetery Workers, \$8; Label Section, \$7; Arizona miners, \$45. Total receipts, \$539.65.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$10; sten-

ographer, \$27.50; legal adviser, \$25; Hall Association, rent, \$90; telephone company, \$15.49; "Labor Clarion," \$30; Miss Barkley, \$1.65; Recreation League, \$5; Label Section, \$2; Joost Hardware Co., \$1.50. Total expenses, \$246.49.

Council adjourned at 12:15 a. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label when making purchases.

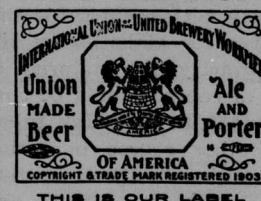
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IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU
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Ask for this Label when
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or Porter,
As a guarantee that it
is Union Made

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By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.
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CAN'T BUST 'EM

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UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

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LABEL SECTION.**Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held Wednesday, January 5th.****Roll Call**—All officers present.

Reports of Unions—Office Employees—Request union men and women working in large establishments to urge the office help to join the Office Employees' Union; a great many do not know of the existence of this union and its benefits, and a word or two from our people will help this work materially. Sign Painters—Urge vigilance in requesting union men to find out if jobs being done in their neighborhoods are union; that, like the printers, the painters take a chance and put the label on their work. The report further is to the effect that the bosses are willing to meet with the employees and come to an understanding "against doing work just to have something to do, thus ruining business and ruining the wage scale. Bill Posers—Report trouble with the Art Smith ball to held at the Civic Auditorium, Saturday, January 15th. Grocery Clerks—Report two stores on Haight street are yet unorganized but that they had hopes for this pair of sinners and would wait before boycotting. Beer Bottlers—Are waging a vigorous campaign for label apparel and groceries; every man is near 100 per cent in every garment he wears. Cracker Bakers—The Independent Cracker Company, a new concern at Sixteenth and Capp streets, is reported a high-class union label concern, and it is urged on all unionists to see that this company's products are in the stores they patronize and in their homes; speak to your grocer.

Leo Martin (Bakers' Union) was elected Trustee.

Officers for the ensuing term were installed.

It was urged that unions not represented in the Label Section get busy and send delegates, as the present body is not large enough to form the many committees that are necessary to handle the work without putting the same people on several committees, thus impairing the opportunity of doing effective work.

Hereafter, Monday evening will find a whist game in the banquet hall of the Labor Temple. Everybody is invited to attend. Valuable prizes will be given, at the rate of one for every three tables. It is urged that all who enjoy this game do so on a union basis, as it affords an opportunity of making friends for the cause the Label Section is working for. Remember next Monday evening, and attend.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Label Section will hereafter meet with that body. The work of the two organizations is rapidly becoming of such a nature that combination is necessary. The success of the section in securing a complete line of label goods, from hat to shoes, for men, is now being followed up so that a woman will soon be able to be 100 per cent in her wardrobe.

There will be a grand ball Saturday evening, March 4th. The proceeds will be used to extensively advertise throughout San Francisco all union label products to be secured in the stores of this city.

Eagleson & Co. are following up the placing in their store of a complete line of label goods by issuing 100,000 copies of a catalogue which is now in the press of Walter N. Brunt.

The executive and agitation committees are to meet regularly hereafter on Friday evenings at 7 o'clock in the office of A. J. Gallagher, Labor Temple.

WM. T. McCLAIN, Secretary.

Let the soldier be abroad if he will, he can do nothing in this age. There is another personage, a personage less imposing in the eyes of some, perhaps insignificant. The schoolmaster is abroad, and I trust to him, armed with his primer, against the soldier in full military array.—Lord Brougham (1828).

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Only a limited supply of these publications is available for free distribution, and applicants are asked to co-operate in insuring an equitable distribution by selecting publications that are of especial interest. Requests for all papers can not be granted. Publications should be ordered by number and title. Applications should be addressed to the Director of the Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

Bulletin 74—Gasoline mine locomotives in relation to safety and health, by O. P. Hood and R. H. Kudlich, with a chapter on methods of analyzing exhaust gases, by G. A. Burrell; 1915; 83 pp., 3 pls., 27 figs. Describes tests of a gasoline locomotive and its bearing on the possible vitiation of mine air by fumes from the exhaust.

Bulletin 97—Sampling and analyzing flue gases, by Henry Kreisinger and F. K. Ovitiz; 1915; 67 pp., 1 pl., 34 figs. Points out the value of analyzing flue gases and describes a simple apparatus and the method of using it. Of interest to all persons in charge of boiler plants.

Bulletin 99—Mine ventilation stoppings, with especial reference to coal mines in Illinois, by R. Y. Williams; 1915; 30 pp., 5 pls., 4 figs. Discusses different types of stoppings, their effectiveness, and cost, and the loss of air by leakage through them.

Bulletin 100—Manufacture and uses of alloy steels, by H. D. Hibbard; 1915; 77 pp. Characteristics of nickel steel, tungsten steel and other special steels are described, and the properties that make these steels suitable for certain uses are pointed out.

Bulletin 104—Extraction and recovery of radium, uranium, and vanadium from carnotite, by C. L. Parsons, R. B. Moore, S. C. Lind and O. C. Schaefer; 124 pp., 14 pls., 9 figs. A technical description of methods and apparatus used in the co-operative work conducted by the Bureau of Mines and the National Radium Institute. Of interest chiefly to chemists working on the metals named.

Technical Paper 108—Shot firing in coal mines by electricity controlled from the surface, by H. H. Clark, N. V. Breth and C. M. Means; 1915; 36 pp. Describes an approved system of shot firing.

Technical Paper 114—Heat transmission through boiler tubes, by Henry Kreisinger and J. F. Barkley; 1915; 36 pp., 23 figs. A plain and simple description of the manner in which the heat of a furnace fire reaches the water in the boiler. Of interest to all persons who design boilers or have charge of boiler plants.

Technical Paper 119—The limits of inflammability of mixtures of methane and air, by G. A. Burrell and G. G. Oberfell; 1915; 30 pp., 4 figs. Discusses findings of previous investigators and results of experiments made by the authors.

Technical Paper 124—Accidents at metallurgical works in the United States during the calendar years 1913 and 1914, compiled by A. H. Fay; 1915; 12 pp. Summarizes reports made to the Bureau of Mines by operators of stamp mills, smelters, and cyanide plants. Does not cover accidents at blast furnaces and steel works.

Technical Paper 127—Hazards in handling gasoline, by G. A. Burrell; 1915; 12 pp. Treats of the inflammability of gasoline vapor and the precaution to be observed in using gasoline. Of general interest.

Technical Paper 128—Quarry accidents in the United States during the calendar year 1914, compiled by A. H. Fay; 1915; 45 pp. Summarizes the reports made to the Bureau of Mines by operators of quarries.

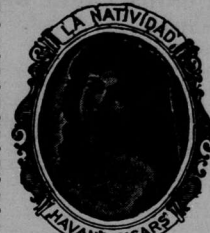
Patronize "Labor Clarion" advertisers. By the presence of their announcements in your paper they display their friendship toward organized labor.

The probability that we may fall in the struggle ought not to deter us from the support of a cause we believe to be just. . . . Let none falter who thinks he is right, and we may succeed. But if, after all, we shall fail, be it so.—Abraham Lincoln.

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DECEMBER 31, 1915:

Assets	\$61,849,662.02
Deposits	58,840,699.38
Capital Actually Paid Up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,008,962.64
Employees' Pension Fund	211,238.93
Number of Depositors	67,406

Office Hours: 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

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Telephone Douglas 3178



January, 1916

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
**Intertype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(34)	Art Printery	410	Fourteenth
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance	1672	Haight
(48)	Baldwin & McKay	166	Valencia
(7)	Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124	Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.	120	Church
(73)	Belcher & Phillips	515	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press	140	Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie	718	Mission
(69)	Brower & Co., Marcus	346	Sansome
(3)	Brunt, Walter N.	880	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin	739	Market
(220)	Calendar Press	342	Market
(176)	California Press	340	Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.	708	Montgomery
(37)	Chase & Rae	1246	Castro
(39)	Collins, C. J.	3358	Twenty-second
(22)	Colonial Press	516	Mission
(42)	Cottle Printing Co.	3262	Twenty-second
(179)	Donaldson Publishing Co.	568	Clay
(18)	Eagle Printing Company	4319	Twenty-third
(46)	Eastman & Co.	220	Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.	897	Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.	440	Sansome
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.	777	Mission
(203)	Franklin Linotype Co.	509	Sansome
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.	268	Market
(75)	Gille Co.	2257	Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.	42	Second
(140)	Goodwin Printing Co.	1757	Mission
(190)	Griffith, E. B.	545	Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.	3	Hardie Place
(27)	Hall-Kohnke Co.	20	Silver
(127)	Halle, R. H.	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.	47-49	Jessie
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.	259	Natoma
(60)	Hinton, W. M.	641	Stevenson
(216)	Hughes Press	2040	Polk
(150)	International Printing Co.	330	Jackson
(168)	Lanson & Lauray	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.	1203	Fillmore
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540	California
(45)	Liss, H. C.	2305	Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. T.	3388	Nineteenth
(23)	Majestic Press	315	Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.	77	Fourth
(37)	Marshall, J. C.	48	Third
(95)	Martin Linotype Co.	215	Liedesdorff
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman	362	Clay
(206)	Moir Printing Company	509	Sansome
(24)	Morris & Sheridan Co.	343	Front
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445	Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.	806	Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.	218	Ellis
(55)	McNeil Bros.	928	Fillmore
(91)	McNicoll, John R.	215	Liedesdorff
(117)	Mullany & Co., George	2107	Howard
(208)	Neubarth & Co., J. J.	509	Sansome
(43)	Nevin, C. W.	154	Fifth
(187)	Pacific Ptg. Co.	88	First
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery	2484	Sacramento
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.	753	Market
(143)	Progress Printing Co.	228	Sixth
(64)	Richmond Banner, The	320	Sixth Ave.
(32)	Richmond Record, The	5716	Geary
(61)	Rincon Pub. Co.	643	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission	
(218)	Rossi, S. J.	517	Columbus Ave.
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.	443	Pine
(145)	S. F. Newspaper Union	318	Mission
(152)	South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco	
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509	Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.	136	Pine
(125)	Shanley Co., The	147-151	Minna
(52)	Stacks & Peterson	1886	Mission
(29)	Standard Printing Co.	324	Clay
(83)	Samuel, Wm.	16	Larkin
(88)	Stewart Printing Co.	312	Chronicle Building
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212	Turk
(63)	Telegraph Press	69	Turk
(31)	Tuley & St. John	363	Clay
(177)	United Presbyterian Press	1074	Guerrero
(138)	Wagner Printing Co.	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie	
(35)	Wale Printing Co.	883	Market
(38)	West Coast Publishing Co.	30	Sharon
(36)	West End Press	2385	California
(106)	Wilcox & Co.	320	First
(44)	Williams Printing Co.	348A	Sansome
(51)	Widup, Ernest F.	1133	Mission
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.	774	Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.	64	Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.	215	Liedesdorff
(222)	Doyle, Edward J.	340	Sansome
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company	560	Mission
(233)	Gee & Son, R. S.	440	Sansome
(231)	Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.	509	Sansome
(225)	Hogan, John F. Co.	343	Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540	California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.	77	Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.	440	Sansome
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.	751	Market
(223)	Rotermundt, Hugo L.	45	Ecker
(200)	Slater, John A.	147-151	Minna
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford	117	Grant Ave.
(133)	Webster, Fred	Ecker and Stevenson	

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co. 580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

(232) Torbet, P. 1114 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230) Acme Lithograph Co. S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc. The. 509-515 Howard
(26) Roesch Co., Louis. Fifteenth and Mission
(229) Halpin Lithograph Co. 440 Sansome

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency. 880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance. 1672 Haight
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian. 340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin. 767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat. Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The. New Montg'y and Jessie
(40) *Chronicle. Chronicle Building
(123) *L'Italia Daily News. 118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal. 59 Clay
(25) *Daily News. 340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce. Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion. Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo. 641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The. 643 Stevenson
(144) Organized Labor. 1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant. 423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The. 643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The. 5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The. 1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room. 348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F. 330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room. 509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm. 16 Larkin

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co. 573 Mission
(205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co. 109 New Montgomery
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co. 53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co. 563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver. 311 Battery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co. 118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co. 48 Third
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving. 343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co. 76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(210) Martin, W. W. 317 Front

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co. 32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co. 919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co. 326 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co. 327 E. Weber St., Stockton

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness, 1059 Market.
Latin Hall, Powell, near Green.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
M. & K. Grocery.
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
Western Pipe and Steel Company.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

The December issue of the "Sierra Educational News," official organ of the California Teachers' Association, which is published monthly by the California Council of Education, contains an article, "As Teachers and Others Are Paid," by George Martin. Mr. Martin bitterly complains because of the fact that school teachers are overworked and underpaid. Included in Mr. Martin's article are some comparative figures showing that mechanics, such as bricklayers, plasterers, plumbers and other artisans receive in many instances twice the earnings of teachers. He also quotes Commissioner Claxton of the United States Bureau of Education, in part, as follows: "Teachers are the last to begrudge these deserving workers (mechanics) their well-earned pay; but cannot the public be educated up to pay at least as much to those who mold their children's lives as they pay to those who paint their houses?" There is no economic force in our country today that can do more to assist the teachers in securing fair compensation for their work than the trade union movement, which alone has made it possible for mechanics to secure more remuneration for their services; yet every attempt to organize the school teachers in the same manner employed by mechanics has met with violent opposition from our educators. Consistent with this opposition, the next issue of the "Sierra Educational News" is to be published in a non-union printing office. For years this publication has been gotten out by union men and women, who work under sanitary conditions and receive the going rate of pay for the class of work they perform. In the future, for a time at least, this magazine, which bristles with complaint against the conditions which surround our teachers, will be issued by the teachers themselves under the exact conditions that they seek to remedy for themselves. Betterments for the school teacher, with increased compensation, will be achieved when it is realized that chiefly through economic organization such can be attained. With the advice and assistance of those who have secured better conditions for themselves through organization the teachers may some day learn a new lesson themselves. At least they should be consistent with their own position when employing the labor of others.

The Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society held its semi-annual meeting Sunday, January 9th, at the Labor Temple, with an unusually large attendance. The reports of officers showed that the society is in its usual healthy financial condition, with an increasing membership. Ten new members were received. Dr. A. B. McGill was again selected San Francisco physician and Dr. Tiffany was chosen as physician for the members residing in Oakland. A. R. Chenoweth, Carroll E. Fisk and George A. Tracy were elected members of the board of directors for ensuing year.

J. J. Galvin writes to the editor of this column: "Have move-ed, or, more properly speaking, have been move-ed, from the old family residence at 836 Hayes street to 1504 McAllister, where I will be at home every day from 8 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock on the following morning. Any union printer not in financial distress will be cordially welcomed and given good advice gratuitously. Nil desperandum! Dum spiro spero! Amen!"

To Mr. Frank Wandress.

Me blessing on you, Wandress!
Although things are going slow,
I'm as rich as when I met you,
Half a century ago.
You never made an error—
Be me sowl, you never did—
So me blessing on you, Wandress,
You're the patriarchal kid.—J. J. Galvin.

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7.30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7.30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet Alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 4th Saturday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, McCoppin and Valencia.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, 24th and Howard.
Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 1530 Ellis.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall. J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters 748 Pacific Building.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 181—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, secretary; 1114 Mission.
Holding Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horsehoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Housemiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet Second and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., K. of P. Hall.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 P. M., 74 Folsom.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 2d Fridays, Roesch Building.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Potrero Hall, Eighteenth and Texas.
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.
Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 538 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 A. M., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Undertakers—Meet or call at 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Notes in Union Life

Members of San Francisco unions who died during the past week are: G. F. Brunner and W. P. Herman and Paul Braun of the bartenders, Ernest Anderson of the marine firemen, Fredrick Nelson of the structural iron workers, Frank Coyle of the butchers, J. F. McCleary of the painters.

In a speech in New York City, Andrew Furuseth said the seamen's law was opposed because ship owners have half a billion dollars invested in ships of foreign registry. The purpose of the law is to protect American ships against cheaply manned foreign vessels, but as American capitalists own so many of these latter they want to see the bill repealed.

At the referendum election of Teamsters' Union No. 85, all incumbent officers were re-elected by large majorities. More than 1200 votes were cast, the polls being open at headquarters on Wednesday from 6:30 in the morning to 9 o'clock in the evening.

Among the Americans killed by the Mexican bandits on Monday last was J. P. Coy, a member of the Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Union of this city. He left here on new year's day for Chihuahua, Mexico, where he had mining interests. His wife accompanied him as far as Los Angeles.

The election held on Wednesday evening by the milk wagon drivers resulted in the return to office of all incumbents except the recording secretary, who was defeated by a small margin.

On Friday evening, January 21st, the Labor Council will hold a special industrial relations meeting to which all interested in the subject are invited. The work of the Industrial Relations Commission will be thoroughly discussed by special speakers and by the audience.

Striking boiler makers and ship builders have won their strike against the Seattle Construction and Dry Dock Company. Wages were increased 25 per cent, with pay for overtime. Another gain is abolishing the practice of seeking employment at this plant through the Metal Trades Association.

An arbiter in St. Louis has sustained the Teamsters' Union that smaller express companies must improve working conditions, and now these drivers work one hour less a day, have no Sunday work and are paid an additional rate of 50 cents a week.

Remember hatters' day, January 27th, and the sacred duty to give the wages of an hour's labor of that day to relieve the Danbury hatters, the victims of the greed of labor's enemies and the perversion of the law.

In the annual report of the United States Bureau of Mines prediction is made that the railroads of this country will be operated by electricity during the present generation. It is stated that the power to create the electricity will be obtained from gigantic plants at big coal mines.

The thousands of unorganized employees in furniture factories in Grand Rapids, Mich., are now working 10 hours with no wage increases. The companies have simply announced that "Hereafter employees will work 10 hours a day," and these non-unionists are helpless. At no time in recent years has the furniture business been more prosperous.

We are all naturally endowed with a strong appetite to know, to see, to pursue truth; and with a bashful abhorrence from being deceived and entangled in mistake.—Isaac Barrow.

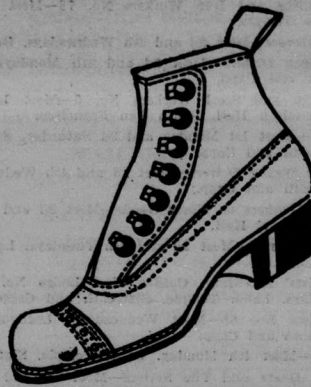
Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow.

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

UNION SHOES

FOR MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN—
Shoes for every occasion—the GREATEST
VARIETY—THE BEST QUALITY at
THE LOWEST PRICES. :: :: ::

For the past 34 years we have catered to the
UNION TRADE, and ours is the only store where



EVERY SALESMAN HAS HIS UNION CARD

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PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1881
"The Greatest Shoe House in the West"
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Open
Saturday
Evenings

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Harry Ryan of the brewery workers is touring the southern part of the State organizing Trade Union Liberty Leagues, an anti-prohibition organization. It is understood that financial assistance will be given the Trade Union Liberty League by the Brewery Workers' International Union and the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

Keep in mind the grand ball of the Label Section on March 4th, and make no other engagement for that date.

The Labor Council will open nominations tonight, closing one week later. The election will be held Friday evening, January 28th.

These officers have been chosen by Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 2: President, M. J. Noonan, vice-president, Henry Wolf; recording secretary, Geo. Mendelsohn; financial secretary, C. F. Wachter; treasurer, H. A. Westphal; sergeant-at-arms, J. Krumholz; delegates to Labor Council, Geo. Mendelsohn, Harry Jacobs, Arthur Cohen, B. M. McNicoll; delegate to Label Section, J. Rosenthal; local executive board, M. J. Noonan, H. A. Westphal, Harry Wolf, S. Zwillingger, Morris Block, Jake Waxstock, C. F. Wachter; trustees, Mrs. Minnie Wachter, J. Frankel.

The following officers have been elected by the Bill Posters' and Billers' Union: President, C. W. Anderson; vice-president, J. Roberson; recording secretary, B. A. Brundage; financial secretary, C. C. Garnett; treasurer, A. A. Bianchi; sergeant-at-arms, C. Schuler; business agent, P. Harkins; assistant business agent, W. Sutter; executive board, J. Roberson, O. Paetzold; delegate to Labor Council, P. Harkins; delegate to Theatrical Federation, B. A. Brundage, J. Roberson, P. Harkins; trustees, J. Roberson, O. Paetzold, C. W. Anderson.

A number of unions have already voted to comply with the request of the American Federation of Labor to assist the Danbury hatters by contributing one hour's pay on January 27th. See that your union does likewise.

The Milkers' Protective Union has elected these officers: President, Leopold Post; vice-president, Carl Dirks; secretary, Oscar Joss; treasurer, Adolph Ghioldi; sergeant-at-arms, Fred Bricker; trustees, Joseph Bricker, Joseph Baumann, Frank Imhoff; executive committee, Gustav Blatter, Conrad Vogt, J. L. Fassler, Alfred Grossmann, Ernest Coudron.

Emil Muri is en route to Cincinnati, where he will attend a meeting of the general executive board of the international Union of United Brewery Workmen of America. At this meeting plans will be perfected for an aggressive campaign against prohibition in California.

The general office of the Brotherhood of Painters has ordered an audit of the books of Painters' Union No. 19. To accomplish this all due books of members must be turned in at the office of Painters' Union No. 19 immediately. Failure to comply with this request is liable to result in loss to members.

All officers of the Sheet Metal Workers' Hall Association have been re-elected for another year. Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 104 announces that death assessments Nos. 25, 26, 27 and 28 are now due and must be paid immediately. At the last meeting of the union two members were admitted on clearance cards.

At its last meeting Beer Bottlers' Union No. 293 donated \$50 to the Schmidt-Caplan defense fund, \$25 to the Danbury hatters, \$85 to the striking brewery workers of Washington, D. C., \$40 to the brewery workers on strike in Wilmington, Del., and \$115 to unemployed members of the local organization. The new officers of Beer Bottlers' Union No. 293 are: President, H. Lucas; vice-president, August Jullich; assistant secretary, Fred Mendler; sergeant-at-arms, R. Fleischmann; delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, A. Schwamel, W. Jury, A. J. Rogers; delegates to executive committee, August Jullich, Harry Lucas, George P. Schlicht, Henry Kaiser, Jack Karuza, Edward Rahwyler, Fred Mendler, George Thomson, Charles Clock, George Geitner, August Reymond.

O'CONNELL'S MISTAKE.

While walking down the street one afternoon a short time ago, Secretary O'Connell of the Labor Council saw a stylishly dressed woman, of majestic bearing, the center of attraction. The limb of a Christmas tree had become entangled in the back of her skirt, and she was unconsciously dragging it along, and sweeping the street, while passers-by smiled.

O'Connell, sympathetic soul that he is, thought to relieve her by stepping on the branch. Suiting the thought to action he did so, but lo, and behold! the tree had firmly attached itself to the garment, and tree and skirt both yielded to the pressure of his 175 pounds of weight, and the situation became doubly embarrassing—for O'Connell, as well as for the stately lady. She, believing O'Connell had stepped on her skirt, gave him a withering look of scorn and called him "a clumsy creature."

CLERKS' CONVENTION.

One hundred and twenty-five retail clerks from the bay region attended the eighth annual district convention of the Retail Clerks' Association of California, in Pythian Hall, Richmond, Sunday. The morning was passed in a visit to the various industrial plants of the city, and the afternoon was devoted to business. The following officers were elected:

President, Frank O'Brien, San Francisco; vice-president, George Black, Oakland; recorder, R. H. Cunningham, Richmond, and secretary-treasurer, E. Soloman, San Francisco.

Mayor E. J. Gerrard welcomed the delegates, and the convention concluded with a banquet at Pythian hall Sunday evening.

MUSICIANS WIN FIGHT IN OMAHA.

After having exhausted every other means of removing the unfair competition of amateur bands in the city parks of Omaha, Neb., Musicians' Local No. 70 of that city placed the city and city officials on its unfair list and secured the indorsement of the Central Labor Union. As a result the city officials had a change of heart and have agreed hereafter to employ only union musicians for all municipal concerts.

It is hard to personate and act a part long; for where truth is not at the bottom, nature will always be endeavoring to return, and will peep out and betray herself one time or another. Therefore, if any man think it convenient to seem good, let him be so indeed, and then his goodness will appear to everybody's satisfaction; so that upon all accounts, sincerity is true wisdom.—Tillotson.

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